

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

GILLES HOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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For the eighty-fourth insertion, per square, 1 cent.

For the eighty-fifth insertion, per square, 1 cent.

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

OF—

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

HAYE new open and ready for inspection, the first

of the season, all of which have been purchased during

the late panic in the gold market and are offered

to the public

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

than other merchants, who were not early in the field,

will be enabled to sell at a lower price than any other

of the season, all of which have been purchased during

the late panic in the gold market and are offered

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INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED

\$5,000,000.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company

Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.

Assets, \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Springfield, Mass. Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.

The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.

Capital and Surplus, \$250,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

New York City. Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

New York City. Capital and Surplus, \$1,000,000.

New York Life Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL OVER \$2,000,000.

Office, Pease's Block, Main st., Janesville, Wis.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

SPEECH OF HENRY WINTER DA-

VIS, OF MARYLAND.

[Continued from yesterday.]

I am not in favor of any latitudinarian

constitution, or the usurpation of any ille-

gal powers; on the contrary, some of you

may perhaps know when the war broke out,

and for months afterward the men on my

side were wild to an extent dangerous to

republican liberty. I think that occasion-

ed to a great extent the reaction of last

year. But I fear now that the tendency is

on the other side. Some of the things that

have happened to the government last year

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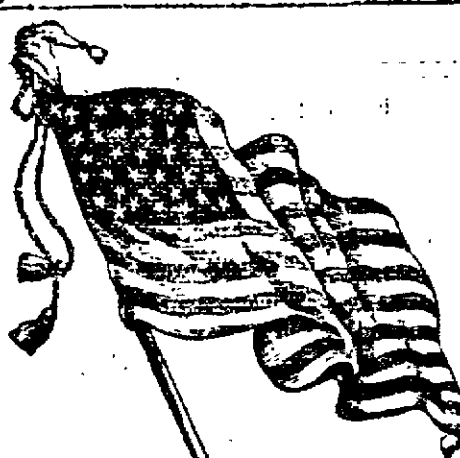
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Forever float that standard safe—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS.
of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER.
of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.
of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.
of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH.
of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSEY.
of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD.
of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER.
of Winnebago County.

Republican County Nominations.

ASSEMBLYMEN.
First District—Composed of the towns of Center,
Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union.
THOMAS EARLE, of Porter.

Third District—Composed of the towns of Bradford,
Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie.
GUY WHEELER, of La Prairie.

Fourth District—Composed of the City of Beloit and
the Towns of Beloit and Tipton.
DAVID MERRILL, of the town of Beloit.

Fifth District—Composed of the city of Janesville.
J. W. STORREY.

Sixth District—Composed of the Towns of Rock, New,
Ark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.
DR. JEROME BURBANK, of Avon.

FOR SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
R. T. FOWELL, of Fulton.

SUPERVISOR—FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the
towns of Center, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and
Union.
DANIEL JOHNSON, of Union.

SUPERVISOR—THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the
towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnston and La Prairie.
S. S. NORTHROP, of Clinton.

SUPERVISOR—FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the
City of Janesville.
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

SUPERVISOR—SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the
towns of Rock, New, Ark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring
Valley.
WM. H. TRIPP, of Town of Rock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
First District—Composed of the towns of Fulton,
Porter, Union, Magnolia, Spring Valley, Avon, New,
Plymouth, Center and Janesville.
HOBART A. RICHARDS, of the Town of Center.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.
Second District—Composed of the towns of Tipton,
Beloit, Clinton, Bradford, Johnston, Lima, Milton,
Hart, Ark, La Prairie and Rock.
ALBERT WHITFORD, of Milton.

WHAT H. L. PALMER SAID!

I HOPE TO SEE THE DISGRACEFUL
ASSAULT UPON AMERICAN
RIGHTS IN THE PERSON OF VAL-
LANDIGHAM, CULMINATE IN HIS
ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF GOV-
ERNOR OF OHIO.

How they feel about the Election.

The Chicago Times attributes the com-
plicated defeat in Ohio to the intimidation
of the people by threats of civil war if Val-
landigham should be elected. Considering
that no such threats were made that excuse
will hardly do. It also says there were
frauds in soldiers voting. How they know
of such frauds after election is not apparent.
Seventy-five thousand majority on the home
vote can scarcely be explained away by
such petulant and threadbare charges. The
Times says the democracy appeal to "time,
God and the people." The latter have
rendered their verdict from which there can
be no appeal—it is too overwhelming to
admit of hope—and "the voice of the peo-
ple is the voice of God."

The Milwaukee News says:

We are not disappointed at the result of
the Tuesday elections. The administration
now possesses almost unlimited powers.
It was by its mercy only that the people of
Ohio were permitted to vote at all. The
president holds the ballot box in his hands
and dictates its verdict as absolutely as he
dictates the movements of the army. He
exiled the democratic candidate for govern-
or of Ohio and turned his opponent loose
upon the stump, backed by the money of
the federal treasury, by thousands of paid
office-holders and pensioned shoddy con-
tractors. This was deemed sufficient for
the purpose. Had more been required to
effect the end, more would have been done.
Elections under such circumstances are a
mere mockery. Under no circumstances
would the people have been permitted to
win a victory. The people have consented
to be bamboozled and fooled, and are pow-
erless to vindicate themselves. An adminis-
tration in power in Ohio is precisely like
the victory of Napoleon at the polls of France
—a foregone conclusion. The time for
free ballots in the United States is virtually
passed. When the rulers of a country can
by violent hands upon the leaders of free-
dom, and silence free speech and a free
press by the touch of a bell, ballot boxes
are but useless trumpery.

Yet we do not despair. Liberty cannot
be permanently crushed. The power which
attempts our ruin will in the end defeat
itself. God himself is with the right.

Could there be any thing more false and
wicked than this? They were "not dis-
appointed"? Why then predict victory to
the last moment? The president is repre-
sented as interfering in this election, when
it was as free from federal control as any

The Monitor of this city has the follow-

ing: As we intimated last week, the election

in Ohio has gone republican in conse-

quence of the radicalism in the democratic

party which secured Mr. Vallandigham's

nomination. It is also probable from

present appearances that it has had its ef-

fect also in Pennsylvania and Iowa, and

that they have gone the same way.

This is all it has to say. It does not give

a single return or figure from any state!

Truly its despair is too great for utterance.

It does not talk about fraud and intima-

diations as do the Times and News, but it is

"radicalism in the democratic party which

secured Vallandigham's nomination," which

has caused their defeat. Well, inasmuch

as H. L. Palmer has endorsed Vallandigh-

am he must be a "radical" too, and his

defeat follows as a matter of course. Poor

Monitor!

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Army of the Cumberland.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—To-day is one of those

cold, windy, rainy, dark, foggy, disagree-

able, fall days which the Tennessee valley

can only produce at this season of the year.

On these days the earth, sky, clouds, wind,

animals and old Dame Nature herself seem

to be in their worst possible mood. How

I pity our poor boats such times as these

when they have to stand shivering in the

cold storm and have nothing but a few

boards to subsist upon. For four days our

horses have not seen grain and by this time

they feel and look quite thin.

We are on less than half rations ourselves

and for two days have had very little in-

deed, and the prospect for more is not

cheering by any means; but I can go quite

hungry myself if my horse is only well fed.

The troops are all on short rations and

have been for some time, but they all

bear it cheerfully and work willingly on the

fortifications with their two crackers and

little meat for each day's food.

Many of the infantry lost their blankets

and overcoats when we moved from Mur-

freesboro last summer, and not having had

any opportunity to draw others, are neces-

sarily very cold these damp, foggy nights.

They keep large fires burning in front of

their shelter tents the whole long night as

their only means of warmth. Our dear

friends at home in their quiet, easy parlors

by the side of the cheerful fire, and well

protected from the blast, can form but little

idea of how such times as these try the

courage, loyalty and firmness of the troops

in the field. We hope our time of such

fare is about at an end. The river has

been very high for a few days past, render-

ing the bridges impassable, and the road

over the mountains has been so very slip-

pery that the trains have been very much

delayed, but the water is falling some now

and trains are beginning to arrive, so we

keep up good courage. The bridges were

only partly held up by pontoons until since

the rain on the 1st inst., but now they float

high and secure.

The capture and burning of that train on

the 2d inst. was one of the greatest causes

for our present wants. It is to be hoped

that no more such trains will be sent with-

out guards.

Since the battle there has been a great

change in this army. The 20th and 21st

corps have been combined and now form

the 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Gordon

Granger. The three division commanders

are Sheridan, Wood and Palmer. Gen. J.

C. Davis is chief of ordnance in this de-

partment. Gen. R. W. Johnson takes com-

mand at Stevenson, Alabama. Gen. Mc-

Cook and Crittenden are relieved, and are

to have the benefit of a court of inquiry

concerning their conduct in the late battle.

There are rumors that the rebels are

leaving our front but we discredit them.

We have given up all hopes of their mak-

ing an assault on our lines. They know

too well the slaughter pen they would be

forced into if they made such a move. They

are busy throwing up works and mounting

guns on Lookout Mountain and Missionary

Ridge, thus encircling us on the east and

south. On the 5th they tried the range of

some of their guns, but after firing about

100 shots without doing much damage they

ceased firing. We will be able in a short

time to stand a long siege here, as far

withstanding shot and shell as we are con-

cerned. Hoping soon to be able to tell you

we are once more on the move after Bragg,

I close.

J. M. KIMBALL.

P. S.—If the tone of this letter is a little

mournful attribute it to short rations and

an empty stomach.

J. M. K.

A New York correspondent of a London

journal, in a recent letter, takes in hand

the rebel aristocracy and ignorant white trash

of South Carolina in the following style:—

"The part of the population which is fami-

liar either with the usages of good society,

or even of civilized life, does not exceed

twenty families, who are the culture and

refinement of the ability to visit the north

every year; the rest are semi-barbarians,

the like of who can perhaps now only be

in the remotest parts of Russia or Asiatic

Georgia, and would be almost as great a

curiosity to a New England farmer as a

Zulu Caffre, or a Maori or an English

pariah clerk."

In a speech at Rockville, Maryland, some

days since, ex-Gov. Thomas said that slave-

ry is effectively dead in that state. No lot

of one hundred slaves in the state will sell

on the block for one thousand dollars. No

slave in the state can be made to render to

his "owner" more of his labor than he

elects to render, or to remain under his

jurisdiction a month after he elects to de-

part from it. Such are the results of the

war for the benefit of slavery made upon the

leaves of the rights of white labor

Last Night's Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.

On Saturday, Weatherville was destroyed

by fire for the third time.

The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived yester-

day, bringing \$150,000 in treasure from

Oregon, and \$130,000 from British Colum-

bia. The census of Idaho Territory shows

32,000 white population. The election for

legislators and member of congress has

been fixed for the 31st of October.

The Constitution brings dates from the

City of Mexico to the 25th of August; San

Luis Potosi, 30th; Guadalajara, September

22d.

The government claims to have 19,000

troops at Arrago, Zacatecas; 8,000 in Ma-

ritaca; 5,000 in San Luis; 6,000 in Guadala-

ajara; 10,000 in Zacatecas.

Juan de la Fuente has been appointed

minister to Washington.

Greenhouse, Harpenden and Kewbury,

three of the leaders among those captured

in this harbor last winter, when putting to

sea aboard the privateer Chapman, were to-

day found guilty of the charges of the in-

dictment, after a patient trial lasting

some ten days. The extreme penalty is

ten years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,-

000. The verdict gives general satisfac-

tion.

Gen. Ramsey has succeeded in the ne-

gotiation of a treaty with the Red Lake

and Pembina tribes of Chippewas, by which

United States adds about 120,000 square

miles to his farm, by paying the Indians

\$20,000 in money and goods for twenty

years. \$5,000 are to be appropriated to

cutting a road from Leech Lake to Red

Lake. \$750 per annum out of the annu-

ity fund is to be paid to each of the chiefs,

and \$500 to each at the first payment, to

enable him to build a house. Besides this,

100 acres of land is to be given to each

male adult half-breed relative of these

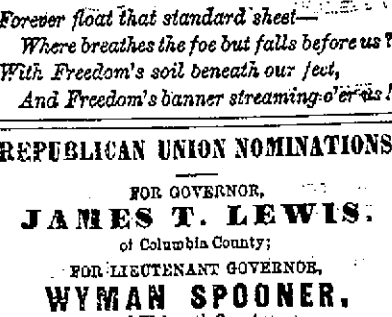
tribes. \$100,000 is to be set apart to pay

for depredations committed by these In-

dians, last year, on the property and goods

of British and American merchants

The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Friday Evening, Oct. 16, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

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WYMAN SPOONER,
of Walworth County;
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LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
of Dane County;
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau County;
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
of Milwaukee County;
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSEY,
of Oaques County;
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Third District—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
GUY WHEELER, of La Prairie.
Fourth District—Composed of the towns of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Tiro,
DAVID MERRILL, of the town of Beloit.
Fifth District—Composed of the city of Janesville,
J. W. STORREY.
Sixth District—Composed of the towns of Rock, New Ark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley,
DR. JEROME HUBBANK, of Avon.
FOR SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
R. T. POWELL, of Fulton.
SUPERVISOR—FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Centre, Janesville, Magnolia, Porter and Union,
DANIEL JOHNSON, of Union.
SUPERVISOR—THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
S. S. NORTHOPE, of Clinton.
SUPERVISOR—FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Janesville,
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.
SUPERVISOR—SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Rock, New Ark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley,
WM. H. TRIPP, of Town of Rock.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
First District—Composed of the towns of Fulton, Porter, Union, Magnolia, Spring Valley, Avon, Newark, Plymouth, Centre and Janesville,
ROBERT A. RICHARDS, of the Town of Centre.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
Second District—Composed of the towns of Tiro, Beloit, Clinton, Bradford, Johnson, Lima, Milton, Harmony, La Prairie and Rock,
ALBERT WHITFORD, of Milton.

WHAT H. L. PALMER SAID

I HOPE TO SEE THE DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT UPON AMERICAN RIGHTS IN THE PERSON OF VALLANDIGHAM, CULMINATE IN HIS ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

How they feel about the Election.

The Chicago Times attributes the copartied defeat in Ohio to the intimidation of the people by threats of civil war if Vallandigham be elected. Considering that no such threats were made that excuse will hardly do. It also says there were frauds in soldiers voting. How they know so soon after election is not apparent. Seventy-five thousand majority on the home vote can scarcely be explained away by these perils and thunders charges. The Times says the democracy appeal to "time, God and the people." The latter have rendered their verdict from which there can be no appeal—it is too overwhelming to admit of hope—and "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

The Milwaukee News says:

We are not disappointed at the result of the Tuesday elections. The administration now possesses almost unlimited powers. It was by its mercy only that the people of Ohio were permitted to vote at all. The president holds the ballot box in his hands and dictates his verdict as absolutely as he dictates the movements of the army. He exiled the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio and turned his opponent loose upon the stamp, backed by the money of the federal treasury, by thousands of paid office-holders and pensioned shoddy contractors. This was deemed sufficient for the purpose. And would have been done. Elections under such circumstances are a mere mockery. Under no circumstances of the administration have been permitted to win a victory. The people have consented to be bound and foot, and are powerfully to vindicate themselves. An administration victory in Ohio is precisely like the victory of Napoleon at the polls of France—a foregone conclusion. The time for free ballots in the United States is virtually passed. When the rulers of a country can so violently handle upon the leaders of parties, and silence free speech and a free press by the touch of a bell, ballot boxes are but useless trumpery. Liberty cannot be permanently crushed. The power which attempts our ruin will in the end defeat itself. God himself is with the right.

Could there be any thing more false and wicked than this? They were "not disappointed"? Why then predict victory to the last moment? The president is represented as interfering in this election, when it was as free from federal control as any

that Mr. Lincoln held the ballot box in his hands and dictated the verdict. "He exiled the democratic candidate"—another falsehood. He was not a candidate when exiled, and your fanatics made him a candidate because he was banished, thinking to make a martyr of him; and thus gain votes. "Like a victory of Napoleon at the polls." "Silence of free speech"—why look at your organs filled with the vilest abuse of the government. The News will claim next that it does not enjoy freedom while it makes these false charges. Bahl! Why white like whipped dogs over your defeat? Why not acknowledge it in a manly style?

The Monitor of this city has the following:

As we intimated last week, the election in Ohio has gone republican in consequence of the radicalism in the democratic party which secured Mr. Vallandigham's nomination. It is also probable from present appearances that it has had its effect also in Pennsylvania and Iowa, and that they have gone the same way.

This is all it has to say. It does not give a single return or figure from any state!

Truly its dispar is too great for utterance. It does not talk about fraud and intimidation as do the Times and News, but it is "radicalism in the democratic party which secured Vallandigham's nomination," which has caused their defeat. Well, inasmuch as H. L. Palmer has endorsed Vallandigham he must be a "radical" too, and his defeat follows as a matter of course. Poor Monitor!

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Army of the Cumberland.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 7, 1863.

Editors Gazette:—To-day is one of those cold, windy, rainy, dark, foggy, disagreeable, fall days which the Tennessee valley can only produce at this season of the year. On these days the earth, sky, clouds, wind, animals and old Dame Nature herself seem to be in their worst possible mood. How I pity our poor beasts such times as these when they have to stand shivering in the cold storm and have nothing but a few weeds to subsist upon. For four days our horses have not seen grain and by this time they feel and look quite thin.

We are on less than half rations ourselves and for two days have had very little indeed, and the prospect for more is not cheering by any means; but I can quite hungry myself if my horse is only well fed.

The troops are all on short rations and have been for some time, but they all bear it cheerfully and work willingly on the fortifications with their two crackers and little meat for each day food.

Many of the infantry lost their blankets and overcoats when we moved from Murfreesboro last summer, and not having had any opportunity to draw others, are necessarily very cold these damp, foggy nights. They keep large fires burning in front of their shelter tents the whole long night as their only means of warmth. Our dear friends at home in their quiet, easy parlors by the side of the cheerful fire, and well protected from the blast, can form but little idea of how such times as these try the courage, loyalty and firmness of the troops in the field. We hope our time of such fare is about at an end. The river has been very high for a few days past, rendering the bridges impassable, and the road over the mountains has been so very slippery that the trains have been very much delayed, but the water is falling, some now and trains are beginning to arrive, so we keep up good courage. The bridges were only partly held up by pontoons until since the rain on the 1st inst., but now they float high and secure.

The capture and burning of that train on the 2d inst. was one of the greatest causes for our present wants. It is to be hoped that no more such trains will be sent without guards.

Since the battle there has been a great change in this army. The 20th and 21st corps have been combined and now form the 4th corps, commanded by Gen. Gordon Granger. The three division commanders are Sheridan, Wood and Palmer. Gen. J. C. Davis is chief of ordnance in this department. Gen. R. W. Johnson takes command at Stevenson, Alabama. Gens. McCook and Crittenden are relieved, and to have the benefit of a court of inquiry concerning their conduct in the late battle.

There are rumors that the rebels are leaving our front but we discredit them. We have given up all hopes of their making an assault on our lines. They know too well the slaughter pen they would be forced into if they made such a move. They are busy throwing up works and mounting guns on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, thus encircling us on the east and south. On the 5th they tried the range of some of their guns, but after firing about 100 shots without doing much damage they ceased firing. We will be able in a short time to stand a long siege, as far as withstanding shot and shell is concerned. Hoping soon to be able to tell you that we are once more on the move after Bragg, I close.

J. M. KIMBALL.

P. S.—If the tone of this letter is a little mournful attribute it to short rations and an empty stomach.

J. M. K.

A New York correspondent of a London journal, in a recent letter, takes in hand the rebel aristocracy and ignorant white trash of South Carolina in the following style:

"The part of the population which is familiar either with the usages of good society, or even of civilized life, does not exceed twenty families, who owe their culture and refinement to the ability to visit the north every year; the rest are semi-barbarians, the like of who can perhaps now only be in the remotest parts of Russia or Asiatic Georgia, and would be almost as great a curiosity to a New England farmer as a Zulu Caffre, or a Maori to an English parish clerk."

In a speech at Rockville, Maryland, some days since, ex-Gov. Thomas said that slavery is effectively dead in that state. No lot of one hundred slaves in the state will sell on the block for one thousand dollars. No slave in the state can be made to render to his "owner" more of his labor than he elects to render, or to render under his jurisdiction a month after he elects to leave from it. Such are the results of the war for the benefit of slavery made upon the legal and constitutional rights of white labor

SY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.

On Saturday, Weatherville was destroyed by fire for the third time.

The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived yesterday, bringing \$150,000 in treasure from Oregon, and \$180,000 from British Columbia.

The census of Idaho Territory shows 32,000 white population. The election for legislators and members of congress has been fixed for the 31st of October.

The Constitution brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 25th of August; San Luis Potosi, 30th; Guadalajara, September 22d.

The government claims to have 19,000 troops at Arago, Zacatecas; 8,000 in Maritima; 6,000 in San Luis; 6,000 in Guadalajara; 10,000 in Zacatecas.

Juan de la Fuente has been appointed minister to Washington.

Greathouse, Harpending and Rabbey, three of the leaders among those captured in this harbor last winter, when putting to sea aboard the privateer, Chapman, were today found guilty of the charges of the indictment, after a patient trial lasting some ten days. The extreme penalty is ten years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

St. Paul, Oct. 14.

Gen. Ramsey has succeeded in the negotiation of a treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina tribes of Chippewas, by which Uncle Sam adds about 120,000 square miles to his farm, by paying the Indians \$20,000 in money and goods for twenty years. \$5,000 are to be appropriated to cutting a road from Leach Lake to Red Lake. \$750 per annum out of the annuity fund is to be paid to each of the chiefs, and \$500 to each at the first payment, to enable him to build a house. Besides this, 160 acres of land is to be given to each male adult half-breed relative of these tribes. \$100,000 is to be set apart to pay for depredations committed by the Indians, last year, on the property and goods of British and American merchants navigating the Red river. The right of way through Red River is also secured for \$20,000.

This treaty gives us the richest and best portion of that richest tract of land north-west of Chicago—the Valley of the Red River.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—All the counties have been heard from. Curtin obtained 55,808 votes and Woodward 24,886, giving Curtin a majority of 20,422.

Official returns will differ little from these, and are as likely to increase the majority as to lessen it. In Philadelphia several wards considered hopelessly democratic, have come out nobly for the Union. The city may be considered permanently for the administration during the remainder of the war.

General McClellan's letter had no circulation outside of the city, and the majority for Curtin shows that it was powder water.

It is now scarcely spoken of. McClellan's letter is evidently a thing of the past, and has been a clever politician would never have committed himself to a failing cause.

The enthusiasm has settled into a quiet joy and satisfaction in the great result. The governor, legislature, and city councils are all for the Union, and Pennsylvania's entire influence is pledged to the administration.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 13.

Incomplete returns of about two-thirds of the army vote, give Bragg 7,199, and Vallandigham 211.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.

Seventy-one counties give Bragg 59,000 majority.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.

The vote of the Iowa soldiers in this city yesterday gives Stone 482; Tuttle 42.

Ohio soldiers at the House of Refuge Hospital gave Bragg 60; Vallandigham none.

IMPERIAL ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 10, 1862.

The following General Order was published to-day:

The Major General commanding, announces to the army of the Potomac that the rear guard, consisting of the 2nd corps, was attacked yesterday while marching, by the flank of the enemy, which, after a spirited contest was repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors, and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major Gen. Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the 2nd corps are entitled to high commendation.

The guns captured, four of which are U. S. regulation three-inch, and one Blakeley gun, were exhibited here to-day. The prisoners were mostly North Carolinians, and 50 of whom have expressed the desire to take the oath of allegiance. Our casualties yesterday were small. A considerable number of rebel dead and wounded fell into our hands, the latter not being in the foregoing aggregate of prisoners.

The march from our late to the present position, was accomplished in most perfect order, and without loss of wagons or other property.

The enemy was held in check at every point where they attempted a surprise or attack.

The force that attacked Gen. Warren was a portion of Gen. Hill's corps. Some of the prisoners state they had marched from Hanover Court House, near Richmond, since Saturday.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

Times correspondence of the Army of the Potomac, October 14th.

The enemy made two desperate and unsuccessful attempts, to-day, to whip this army in detail, and destroy the trains, but in both they met equally failed. Just at daybreak, between Culle's Station and Auburn, Stuart and A. P. Hill made a simultaneous attack upon Gen. Gregg's cavalry and the 2d corps. Almost the first intimation given of their presence was the opening of batteries upon the 2d corps. Our troops were speedily in position, and the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. Late in the afternoon Hill made another dash to cut off the 2d corps, killing three of the Pennsylvania reserves, and wounding 15 or 20 more. When the head of the 2d corps reached Kettle Run, ("Bristoe's") Hill made a terrible onslaught on both corps. The 2d corps was on the east of the railroad track, and used the railroad embankment, at several points, for breastworks, with decided advantage. The enemy charged at one time up the embankment, when a portion of the 2d corps charged in turn, capturing 700 or 800 prisoners, and one battery. Several charges were made and each time the enemy were forced back with great slaughter, leaving their killed and wounded to our hands. A rapid artillery fire was kept up on both sides, until long after dark, when the enemy gave up and retreated.

It is not known as yet whether a full list

of our killed and wounded, but it is not large. Capt. Ball, of the 3d Minnesota, was wounded in three places and under the most aggravating circumstances. When the enemy charged up the railroad, finding themselves in a dangerous place, they waved their hands in token of surrender. At this instant Capt. Ball sprang to the top of the embankment and a volley was fired at him, three shots taking effect. Minnesota returned the fire and many rebels suffered death in retaliation for this act of treachery. Our trains are all safe.

There was some artillery practice this morning near Rappahannock Station, but without much damage. The 1st Maine cavalry, Col. Smith, who was cut off Monday night near Jefferson, across the Rappahannock, reached Bristol Station Tuesday night. The regiment, escaped with the loss of a squad of men sent to communicate with Gen. Gregg, about 20 in all. Our army behaved handsomely.

The following is an additional list of casualties: Killed—Col. James E. Mallory, commanding the 3d brigade, 2d division, 23 corps. Wounded—Capt. S. W. Smith, 7th Michigan infantry, inspector general of Gen. Webb's staff; Capt. Frank Wessels, judge advocate of the 2d division, 24 corps; Capt. Thos. Sinclair, 1st Minnesota, slightly; Lieut. J. Degray, 1st Minnesota, slightly; 19th Maine, 1 killed and 2 wounded; 1st Minnesota, 1 killed and 20 wounded; 1 missing; 82d New, 7 killed and 18 wounded. All the above were in the 1st brigade, 2d division.

25 casualties in the 3d brigade, 3d division, were killed, 83 wounded, and 25 missing; in the 4th brigade, 3d division, loss was 14 killed, wounded and missing. Many of the latter are expected to turn up.

New York, Oct. 16.

The steamer Ocean Queen brings Panama dates to the 7th. Gen. Mosquera had declared the United States of Columbia in a state of war, and ordered a levy of 8,000 men.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

St. Louis, Oct. 16.

Dispatches from the west say the rebels lost 400 killed and wounded in the late fight at Marshall, Saline county. Many squads are striving to get south, but they will be stopped at the Osage, every foot of that river being guarded by fresh troops.

The largest band of Shelby's forces went west after the battle for the purpose, it is thought, to concentrate on Sinsbar creek with Quantrill's crack men. Geo. Brown was at Dallas yesterday, where he divided his force and sent them in pursuit of the flying rebels.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.

Secretary Chase spoke to a large crowd at Columbus, last night. He congratulated the people of Ohio on their victory; spoke of the good effect it would have not only in this country, but in Europe. It would strengthen the hands of the President and cabinet, and send joy to the hearts of our army. If you had given a thousand men army only it would not have sufficed, but your gallant old hundred thousand has done the business. He rehearsed the history of his leaving Ohio three years since to attend the peace congress, and the policy he advocated, and the result, and his transfer from the senate by president Lincoln to the cabinet; he also went into the history of his financial scheme.

He returned to his three years' absence, and joyfully thanked his audience for their kind welcome to Ohio; complimented Gens. Dennison and Tod for their fidelity and zeal in the management of state. Mr. Chase left Columbus this morning for Washington.

New York, Oct. 16.

Flour less active, 5c lower, at 6.55a, 25 extra state; 6.75a, 55 R. H. O. Receipts of wheat 101,062; dull, 1a2c lower, at 1.30a, 34 Chicago spring; 1.25a, 31 Millwaukee club; 1.33a, 37 amber Iowa; 1.35a, 37 winter red. Corn receipts 43,700; market 2a3c better, at 95a, 55a; 97a, 100 in store. Oats steady, at 33a, 54. Whisky 68.

Stocks lower, fair business. Gold 153 1/2.

New York, Oct. 16.

The steam transport Union, arrived to-day, and reports that on the 11th she captured the English blockade runner steamer Spaulding, with valuable cargo from Nassau. Four rebel colonels were captured on her.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.

The Commercial's Chattanooga correspondent confirms the reported manner of Bragg's army, which was occasioned by the refusal of the Georgia militia to remain longer in active service. They represented they had volunteers only to drive the federals out of their own state. Bragg refused to grant them permission to return home, and they stacked arms. Longstreet's men were ordered into line and discharged several volleys.

Deserters say 60 were killed and 200 badly wounded. In addition to this affair the arrest of Polk created considerable feeling in Bragg's army.

The Knottville Register of the 6th, published at Atlanta, says Jeff Davis left Richmond yesterday, on a visit to Bragg's army. The body of Gen. Lytle has been recovered, and will be forwarded north.

A singular case of Forgetfulness.

The Morris Island correspondent of the New York Tribune, details the following funny incident:

Yesterday an aged negro man, attached to Gen. Terry's kitchen, either through forgetfulness or sheer carelessness, put in the stove a ten inch shell for the purpose of melting the lead around the fuse. The shell being loaded, as a natural consequence, it exploded, wounding him severely in two places. Fortunately no one was hurt. Some not very favorable comparisons have been made between the negroes from the latter, a "boy," named Daniel, thinking it an excellent opportunity for retaliation, meeting me shortly afterward, ventured a few remarks as follows: "Why, sar, dey say us Sufferin' (Southern) darkeys don't know nubbins, and here dey say man cum all de way from Boston, an' goes for to put one o' Gen. Gilmore's mighty shells in de stove. Wonder didn't kill him dead. Know'd better 'at dat when I was a child."

The grape interest in Ohio is becoming more and more extensive. In the vicinity of Sandusky there are one thousand acres employed in grape culture, seven hundred of which are in full bearing. Another year the quantity in bearing will probably reach two thousand acres, with a larger setting out than ever before. The vineyards of Cleveland are also assuming extensive proportions.

A young man has just been convicted in London of a "libel by post." Having had some difficulty with an agent, he revenged himself by sending letters with addresses of which the following is a specimen: "To James Pugh, bill-sticker and forger, Rife-crook, Knight's hill, Lower Norwood." The joke cost him six months imprisonment.

RETRIBUTION.—A leather reticule, containing a pair of gold ear rings, a paper of pins, a light blue hood dressed with down, was lost last Monday or Tuesday in one of the streets in Janesville. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

From the Argonaut (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Sept. 9.

The Northern Peace Party.

Our people will recollect that two or three months ago we heard a great deal, and that continually, of the wonderful things the peace men of the north were going to do. Many of these things were strong hopes of peace on the action of the malcontents in Lincoln's realm. Many even were proposing terms of peace, inviting the northwest to a free use of our Mississippi, and actually going so far as to send the northwestern states to abandon New England and the middle states, and come with us under our pro-slavery constitution. But since about the 4th of July, since the capitulation of Vicksburg and the retreat from Pennsylvania, we have heard scarcely a whisper of peace from beyond the Potomac. The people of the United States have become elated at their success, and have gone crazy on the sensation of crushing the rebellion and subjugating the insurgent states.

We confess that we have always been strong hopes of the disintegration and dissolution of the northern people, the gradual but sure growth of an outspoken peace party, and the final outbreak of the insurrectionary elements which exist among the enemy, but which, by one means or another, has so far been smothered or checked. But we have always held that the only way to build up a peace party among the Yankees, and set at liberty the furious opposition of the anti-republicans, was by successful war on Lincoln's armies in the field. We still have great expectations from the peace men of the north and the explosive wrath of the opposition masses, but we were never more fully convinced than now of the essential importance of thick, fast and heavy blows from the confederate armies, in order to give vitality, system and organization to the peace men, and to unloose the fierce impulses of the enthralled and terrorized people.

Mr. Vallandigham himself, as we have heard, most emphatically declared that the success of southern arms alone could give strength and consistency to the peace movement; and we verily believe that if Vicksburg had been held, and Lee had thoroughly defeated Meade on his own ground, the Woods and Coxes and Vallandighams and their followers would have been rampant for peace and separation, and that not one drafted man would ever have worn the United States' uniform—the liver of a hireling or degraded soldier—in the city of New York. But Vicksburg fell, and Lee failed to overhelm Meade, and so the peace men are as mute as frightened mice, and the drafted rowdies are forced easily into the ranks.

This popular feeling must be checked and changed, and there is no means of doing it but by a determined and successful conflict at one or more points. The hero is holding out in the campaign helps us in the campaign, but something must be done. The election for Governor of Ohio takes place early in November, we believe, and the new Yankee congress meet in December. In order favorably to affect the Ohio election and the organization and action of the new congress, a majority of which is against the Republican party, but not firmly decided as to anything else, it is to the last degree essential that the Confederate armies, who one or more decisive battles within the next thirty or sixty days. If Johnson and Bragg can defeat Rosecrans and Burnside, Charleston still holding out, or if Lee, with his recruited army, can defeat Meade with all the aid of his new conscripts, demoralized and disaffected as they are represented, then we may expect the most favorable results in the Ohio election and Lincoln's congress. But unless something of the kind is accomplished speedily, then a long farewell to peace party—Vallandigham will be defeated, and Wood and his party paralyzed or overpowered in congress, and peace postponed indefinitely without foreign aid.

A few days ago a lady was traveling to Cleveland, Ohio, in the cars, when a man took a seat by her side and commenced a conversation, during which he said he was going to a Vallandigham meeting, and gave utterance to many copperhead sentiments in relation to the war. When the conductor passed through the car the lady stopped him and asked him to remove the man from the seat. Said she: "I have two sons in Rosecrans' army, who may have both been killed by this time, and I will not sit in the same seat with a man who says that the cause in which my boys are fighting is unholy, abominable and atrocious. I cannot sit with a traitor."

IN WHAT LIBERTY CONSISTS.—It is true that in democratic the people seem to act as they please; but political liberty does not consist in an unlimited freedom. In governments, that is, in societies directed by laws, liberty can consist only in the power of doing what we ought to will, and in not being constrained to do what we ought not to will.

We must have continually present to our minds the difference between independence and liberty. Liberty is a right of doing whatever the laws permit, and if a citizen could do what they forbid, he would be no longer possessed of liberty, because all his fellow-citizens would have the same power. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.

A French bishop, in a sermon, recently ministered a philippic to crinolines wearers: "Let woman beware," said he, "while putting on her profusely and expensive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

There is some excitement about Poland, but only in the newspapers. Russia is preparing for war with all her gigantic energies. The czar was never so popular. The emperor of the French cannot venture upon a war without the active concurrence of England and Austria. England fears that Russia will have an ally in America. She has a vision of a thousand Russian Alabama steamers from American ports blockading our wharves. Only one thing can make England engage in a war with Russia, and that is threat of a war with France. But a war with Russia is six months distant in any case. I have no belief in it. The Polish question will be settled during the winter.

TEMPERANCE OF THE PORTLAND.—A tavern-keeper's bill has lately come to light in Newburyport, in which a "breakfast of coffee" and ninety-four bowls of punch flip, &c., are charged to the company of half a dozen old Porters, who met September 26, 1755, to talk about the "Great Unpleasantness" and tamul on Occasion of the Stamp Act."

MARRIED.
At the residence of the bride's father, in England, Oct. 14th, 1863, by Rev. W. H. Barstard, Mr. WM. KILBURN BACON, of Richmond, Va., and Miss LUCINDA L. RICHARDS, of New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing by the said firm will be paid by E. F. Peniston, and all debts due by the said firm will be paid by E. F. Peniston, at the old stand, who will continue the business as before, and who will be authorized to collect the same. Janesville, Oct. 10th, 1863.

Very respectfully,
E. F. PENISTON,
JOHN D. EBLE.

STRAY NOTICE.—Take notice, that on or about the 15th day of October, 1863, came upon my land a certain black and white dog, named "Old Dog," and was only taken up by me one large, light brindle cow, with a white blaze, appearing to be seven or eight years old. October 18th, 1863.

JOSEPH B. HALL.

The Great

American Wine Plant!

THE undersigned has been to a considerable expense in this vineyarding, and will sell all orders upon about notice. For particulars and circulars, address
J. L. JAMES, Janesville, Rock Co., Wisconsin.

Pay Up!

A. L. accounts and claims due to the late J. E. Brink, must be settled at once with the "subscribing agent" or the same will be left in the hands of Willard Merrill Esq., for collection, on or about the 15th of November next. J. L. JAMES, Janesville, Wis., Oct. 15th, 1863.

For Sale!

TWO first class Top Buggies and one of Center, all new; also, one Open Buggy, a very cheap one. I also want to rent or buy a small, comfortable dwelling house with barn. Janesville, Oct. 15, 1863.

House For Sale.

I WILL sell or rent my house and one lot where I now live. (Janesville, Wis.) J. L. JAMES.

Notice.

MY wife, Christiana Ann, having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or treating her in any manner, and will pay no debts of her contracting. October 15th, 1863.

Carpenters Wanted.

TO work on the new Engine House of the C. & N. W. R. R. The highest price will be paid for good men to apply to
J. R. G. SCHWAB, Janesville, Wis.

Expected Soon.

A FINE JANEVILLE SHIRT STORK,

